

Lancaster Intelligencer.

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 23, 1880.

Henry Gere Smith.

A letter from Geo. A. Smith, esq., to Mr. Steinman, dated at Rogersville, Tennessee, September 17, announces to him the sudden death, on the afternoon of the preceding day, of his old associate in the INTELLIGENCER, Henry G. Smith. He died in his room at his home, near Rogersville, from heart disease. He has had premonitions of the progress of this disease for a year or more, and spoke of them when we met him in June at the Cincinnati convention. We found him then much wasted in form and evidently in ill health. Yet he did not anticipate so speedily a release. A letter from him, under date of the sixth of this month, requesting a shipment of Lancaster red seed wheat, says: "I am quite unwell at present with the complaint of which I spoke to you. I suppose it some form of heart disease. George is coming to Pennsylvania this month and I think I will come with him. I want to consult some first rate physician." And now is the end.

Henry Gere Smith was born at Williamsport, Pa., in February, 1828. His father, Rev. Amos Smith, was a member of the Baltimore conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, and consequently was not long a resident in one place. His son Henry went to Dickinson college from Anne Arundel county, Maryland, and graduated in a class of twenty, delivering an oration upon "The Duel Between Man and the Ages in Which He Lives." Monroville D. Conway and George de B. Keim were among his since distinguished classmates. He taught school for a while and was then admitted to the bar in Worcester county, Maryland. Removing to Fulton county, Pennsylvania, he practiced his profession and was elected district attorney of the county in 1861. He edited the *Fulton Democrat*, and the ability displayed in its columns secured a call upon him to assume the editorial charge of the INTELLIGENCER in 1861, when the daily edition was started by the firm of Cooper, Sanderson & Co., of which he was a member. When the constitutional convention was called, he was selected as the Democratic delegate from Lancaster county and was an influential member of the body, in whose proceedings he took a great interest and an active part in the discussions. In 1874, desiring a more active life, he dissolved his connection with the INTELLIGENCER and removed to Tennessee, with whose fertile valleys he had fallen in love, and where he and his brother George had bought a thousand acres or more of fine stone land, near Rogersville, which they divided between them. He shortly married the daughter of a citizen of Rogersville, built himself a new house and barn, and settled down to the independent life of a farmer. He did not, however, surrender his interest in politics, and was, when he died, the chairman of the Democratic committee of Hawkins county.

At Cincinnati he early saw the current which was setting in for Hancock and he was in hearty sympathy with its result. It was strenuous in his opinion that it was the strongest nomination that could be made and warmly urged his views upon his friends in the Pennsylvania delegation. In such scenes as these he was at home. He never had in Pennsylvania his superior influence in a state convention. He knew all the delegates, or soon came to know them, or treated them as though he knew them; and he had an ardent, persuasive way, without impatience or irritability, which was very potent. It is somewhat strange that his power was only manifested in the largest gatherings. In a county convention he was not remarkably strong, and as a politician among the people he was weak, because he had not the faculty of recollecting the faces and names of those who did not particularly interest him, nor had he the disposition which permitted him to daily court their favor, as the politician needs to do. He was apt to pass acquaintances without notice, not with intention, but through absorption and real failure of recognition; so that sometimes he was mistaken to be cold and proud. But really there never was a warmer hearted man or one who would do more to serve a friend. With his friends he was exceedingly genial, and it would be hard to find a more agreeable associate in company. His friends were many and warm, for they found in him the noble qualities of heart and soundness of head which secure affection and respect. His death will not be heard without a sob from more than one heart in this town where a few of his life's years were spent and where in every class his ardent admirers will be found; for he was a man to love.

As an editor Mr. Smith was distinguished for the ease and strength and perspicuity of his writing. His style was simple and without much affectation of ornament. He wrote with very great readiness, though not with extraordinary nicety of touch or closeness to an idea. He was an artist whose picture is striking in general effect, but not particularly faithful in the detail of its drawing. Nor was he a very systematic worker. He loved to work at night; and in the midnight hours, when the day was spent and the social evening over, his time of labor came and his task was quickly done. He was especially strong as a descriptive writer. Enamored of the wilderness of nature he loved to penetrate into her recesses in pursuit of his favorite recreation of trout fishing. While connected with this journal he repeatedly described his jaunts to its delighted readers and the beauty and vividness of his pictures attracted wide attention to his letters. He was, too, a remarkably good reporter. He would give a full and accurate report of a speech from brief long-hand notes and write up scenes and incidents with admirable vigor and sprightliness. He was an earnest and impressive orator.

A startlingly sudden end has come to a life, studded with virtues, that may be fearlessly handed back to its Maker. Guided with honesty and zeal, its fruit vindicated it. With no meanness in it, or corruption, or faithlessness, the soul

that governed it might rest in peace; with the positive virtues that possessed it, and which sorrowing friends now vividly recall, they feel assured of its place amid the exultant throng.

The Sin of Sectionalism.

The powerful editorial of the New York *Evening Post*, which we reprint in full to-day, indicates the tremendous and irresistible drift of public sentiment against the party which comes before the country upon no issue but one of sectional hate and malignant misrepresentation. The *Evening Post*, the old paper of William Cullen Bryant, and the inheritance of his son-in-law, Parke Godwin, is the ablest and most conservative Republican paper in that city, the best representative of its culture and business interests. Before its rapier thrusts Mr. Conkling's stuffed club is a very awkward weapon of controversy. The *Post* speaks for patriotic and sensible men who know that the war has been over fifteen years, that the South has no thought of fighting anew a fight which brought desolation to them, that the material as well as the moral interests of the country demand peace, and that the people of the whole country, beginning with Maine, are ready to rebuke those who would trample under foot the white roses of peace growing up through the ashes of war.

Every intelligent man knows just what a Pennsylvania Republican writes to the *New York* that the South is entirely ready to welcome to all the privileges of free citizenship men of whatever party who go there for an honest purpose. Its welfare, like that of the whole country, lies in this direction, and its upbuilding must come from this source. Instead of deciding the poverty of the South and the paucity of its resources, Mr. Conkling and his kind would do well to go South—in response to the invitations they have had—see for themselves that what they say is not true and promulgate for their party a policy that has some breadth of statesmanship and some trace of civilization. But long before they rise to that height they will have no party.

Needed at Home.

George William Curtis, editor of *Harpers' Weekly*, the brilliant antagonist of Senator Conkling, having been called for at a public meeting in New York the other evening, it was answered that he had gone to Maine where much important work yet remained to be done. The information was doubtless correct, but in his absence some one in his place has given him much more important work to do, "making his paper consist" in its editorial direction on the favorite subject of civil service reform. In the current number there is an attempted defense of Mr. Garfield's attitude upon this question; he is praised as having "often and clearly expressed in Congress" decided views on the civil service reform, and the hope is freely expressed that he, being "a man who has distinct views favorable to reform already familiar to the country, and who, having expressly stated in his letter of acceptance that in his judgment Congress should take action, would recommend such action."

While it is true that Mr. Garfield expressed himself distinctly in Congress, and even more notably out of Congress, on this subject, and while he might make such "recommendations" as Mr. Curtis knows Grant made, and as he has so often complained utterly futile, it is equally true that in his letter of acceptance Garfield bowed the knee to Mr. Curtis's foci on this question. He made a clear bid to the Conklings and Camerons and Logans, and substantially told them that if he were elected they should continue their "boss" system. Nobody discerned this more clearly than Mr. Curtis who, in reviewing the letter which his paper now commends, said: "The part of the letter which treats of civil service is inadequate and disappointing. The writer is more anxious to please his enemies than to satisfy his friends, and it cannot be honestly said that he gives these friends any encouragement, or that he shows a just appreciation of the importance or the merits of the question." What "cannot be honestly said" is now being said in Mr. Curtis's paper—in his absence we presume. He is needed at home forthwith.

HANCOCK AT GETTYSBURG.

The thanks of the Nation, *Be it Remembered, by the Senate and House of Representatives*, do that, in addition to the thanks heretofore voted, by joint resolution, approved January 28, 1864, to Maj. Gen. Geo. C. Meade, Maj. Gen. O. Howard, and to the officers and soldiers of the Army of the Potomac, for the skill and heroic valor which, at Gettysburg, repulsed, defeated and drove back, broken and dispirited, the veteran army of the rebellion, the gratitude of the American people and the thanks of their representatives in Congress are likewise due and are hereby tendered to Maj. Gen. Winfield S. Hancock for his gallant, meritorious and conspicuous share in that great and decisive victory.

Passed by the House, April 10, 1866; passed by the Senate, April 18, 1866; signed by the President, April 23, 1866.

"The troops under my command have repulsed the enemy's attack, and have gained a great victory. The enemy are now flying in all directions."

"W. S. HANCOCK, Major General."

"Say to Gen. Hancock that I regret exceedingly that he is wounded, and that I thank him for the country and for myself for the great service he has rendered to-day."

Geo. G. MEADE, Maj. Gen. Commanding.

MEMORABLE WORDS.

Lincoln's Opinion of Hancock.

"Some of the older generals have said to me that he is rash, and I have said to them that I have watched General Hancock's conduct very carefully, and I have found that when he goes into action he achieves his purposes and comes out with a smaller list of casualties than any of them. If his life and strength is spared I believe that General Hancock is destined to be one of the most distinguished men of the age."

And to show how much he thought of him Mr. Lincoln declared that he always opened his morning mail in fear and trembling lest he would hear that Gen. Hancock had been killed or wounded.

MINOR TOPICS.

The fund for the new professorships in Harvard divinity school has reached \$113,700.

The projection of Hiestand and Cameron into the Indiana campaign looks as if Jewell was abandoning it to the "dam literary fellows."

The *Revue des Deux Mondes*, founded fifty years ago, and to-day the principal review in France, failed to pay during the first twenty years of its career. It now numbers 20,000 subscribers at \$10 a year.

WESTWARD the star of empire takes its way. Jack Hiestand and Simon Cameron en route for the battlefield of Indiana! At the first charge of Barnum's forces they will retreat more precipitantly than Hiestand fled from Bull Run.

COMMODORE Hiestand is said to be engaged for stump service every night, from to-night until Landers is elected in Indiana by 3,409 majority. Then he will come home and help to carry Pennsylvania against the man who beat Grant at Chicago.

THE course of true love has not yet got to running smooth. Here was Geo. Groff, of Bayonne, N. J., who found Charles Abbott in jail, took him home and made merry with him only to find the next week added, after some weeks, trying to elope with Mrs. Groff. And then Carrie Barton, who eloped to Rock Village, N. Y., with Charles Thornton, from Lafayette county, Mo., two months ago, has died from strychnine, taken after her moneyless husband, moody over their misfortunes, had been missing for several days.

ANTHONY TROLLOPE is about to review Longfellow in a leading periodical, and the Philadelphia *North American* takes the matter quite seriously, as if a calamity to our great poet was impending. It regards Trollope's monograph of Thackeray as "excessive," "misconceiving and misunderstanding," "clumsy and vulgar," "owl-like," and "exasperating." He has also slaughtered Hawthorne in "cockney vulgarity." If this be so Longfellow ought to be protected. But then maybe the *North American* critic, who writes about Hawthorne's "Marble Faun," is prejudiced against Trollope.

MR. STICKER has the nail on the head when he says in his letter to the Philadelphia *Times*: "A great outcry is being raised and political capital is sought to be made by Republican orators and journalists on account of the small number of pension bills passed by Congress. The fact that the number of bills passed is small in proportion to the number introduced will not seem strange when it is understood that nearly every pension claim for which a bill is introduced has been adjudicated and rejected by the pension office, over which a Republican of undoubted loyalty to his party presides."

An attempt having been made to create the impression that a certain amount of military poppycock surrounds Hancock, a *Globe-Democrat* reporter thus dissipates it: "The general receives at his headquarters, and the warlike character of the establishment would never be dreamed of, for from chief to messengers they are all clothed in sombre, stupid citizens' clothes; not a bit of glory and glitter about it. Regular visitors send their cards, and are marched up stairs to the sanctum, while for ladies the general comes down and shows all the courtesy and politeness for which he is famed. If he is a Democrat, no one could fail to be charmed with the manners and appearance of the elderly white-mustached gentleman. * * * His mail comes in bags; telegrams and letters cover his tables a foot deep, and although he may begin opening his mail he never has time to finish it."

LATEST NEWS BY MAIL.

The Cheyennes are again reported to be in a threatening attitude in the Indian territory.

Police Justice N. K. Wheeler, of New York, died in the village of Deposit on Tuesday evening.

The national government has triumphed in the election at Buenos Ayres for provincial deputies.

The steamer *Tentonia*, from Liverpool for New Orleans, took one hundred and fifty British agitators for Texas.

G. F. Grace, the celebrated English cricketer and brother of the famous W. G. and E. M. Grace, has died of inflammation of the lungs.

Mrs. Leonora Borg and three children were poisoned by eating smoked salmon in New York on Tuesday. One child may die.

The body of one of the men killed in the Hudson river tunnel was found on Tuesday evening. Little more than the skeleton was left.

Mrs. Rufus Cladins' house and a small tool shop and barn, at Milford, Mass., have been burned. Total loss, \$9,000; insurance, \$5,700.

Baschall, at Chicago—Chicago 5, Cincinnati 3. At Cleveland—Cleveland 8, Buffalo 1. At Providence—Providence 7, Troy 3.

Two railroad men named Johns and Meighan were drowned by the upsetting of a small boat near Brown's Landing, N. J.

A fire in Sherburne, near Utica, N. Y., destroyed a brick block, hotel, church, grocery store and several smaller buildings, causing a loss of \$30,000.

During the industrial exhibition at Toronto, three carrier pigeons, owned by James Fullerton, of the *Canadian Post*, were despatched to their home at Stratford, 100 miles from Toronto, and next day two of the birds reached their destination. The other did not arrive.

Sarah White, aged 19 years, daughter of Hugh L. White, a prominent citizen of Richmond, Ky., was found dead in bed with her throat cut and a knife in her hand. It is believed she committed suicide in a fit of insanity. She was generally considered "the belle of the blue grass region of Kentucky."

Now that BELLE MACKENZIE is married 114,389 young men will have to transfer their affections to Mary Anderson.

FANNY DAVENPORT was born in London, but she is "American in her feelings."

CONKLING's New York speech of about 20,000 words was telegraphed as a special dispatch to the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*.

MISS SPICER, who lately married Mr. Miles of Her Majesty's First Life Guards, is clearly not a superstitious young lady. She had 13 bridesmaids.

JOHN BRIGHT is said to be now in better health than for several years past. He has been very regular in his attendance at the House of Commons, sitting late and often taking part in the debate.

The wife of BERNARD BELL, defaulting postmaster at Martin, Mississippi, has been appointed to take charge of the office in his place. Bell is in jail at Natchez.

MISS FLORENCE TILTON, daughter of Theodore, was married yesterday at London to Mr. Pelton, a young New Orleans physician, who first met her there about a year ago.

To-day is the anniversary of the capture of Major ANDER, the British spy, by three Revolutionary patriots, and will be appropriately observed at Tarrytown, N. Y. Mr. Samuel J. Tilden is expected to preside at the celebration.

General EWING, of Ohio, is interdicted from business and politics, having been warned by his physician to Santa Monica, Cal., where it is hoped the sea air may serve to relieve him from an attack of malarial fever, with which he is suffering.

The cruise of Mr. GLADSTONE, his family and friends, in the Granitely Castle, cost a very large sum of money, the whole of which was defrayed by Mr. Donald Currie and his partner, Mr. Currie usually contents himself with a much smaller vessel when he takes a yachting trip; but on the recent one—in addition to the Granitely Castle herself—there was frequently a tug or tender in attendance to convey the telegrams and despatches to and from the shore.

MISS NELLIE CHASE, the daughter of an Episcopal clergyman, whose strange infatuation for and marriage to her mother's negro coachman has been a nine days' wonder in the West, has been removed by her brothers to her home in Peoria, Ill. She expresses great contrition for her conduct, which is accounted for only on the theory of mental aberration. Her brother Horace, who is a talented young lawyer with a lucrative practice, talks of moving away where they are unknown.

An Ingenious Man Cornered.

The ingenious Mr. Smith, of the Philadelphia *Press*, is moved to exclaim: "Remember these facts: Claims of over two thousand millions pending; no constitutional prohibition; Democrats in Congress voting solidly for the claims; Mr. Tilden deeming it necessary to write a letter pledging himself against them; General Hancock refusing to write such a letter—and then answer whether it is safe to elect Gen. Hancock."

Now that the ingenious Mr. Smith tells the truth and shames the devil by admitting these facts? 1. The "two thousand millions pending" is a gross exaggeration, embracing at it does the same bills repeated a dozen times in different sessions of Congress and in both branches; 2. If the constitution does not bar all of these claims the Republican party neglected its duty when in power by failing to amend the constitution so that it would bar them; 3. The Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Congresses (Democrats) passed claims of every description amounting to \$1,536,710,717, while the Forty-second and Forty-third Congresses (Republicans) passed similar claims amounting to \$2,357,050,561 or 32 per cent more than the two Democratic Congresses; 4. General Hancock's record of loyalty to the Union, of fidelity to the government, of regard for the popular will, and his sound, practical common sense make it quite unnecessary that new pledges should be required from him; 5. There is infinitely more danger to the president who while in Congress supported every species of rotten claims and who was convicted by Republican committees of having sold himself to the lobby.

THE DREAD FEVER.

Memphis Rejoicing in Good Health.

The American bark *Caribon*, from Aspinwall, anchored off Tortugas on the 14th inst., for assistance, her crew being sick of Chagres fever. Her captain and two men died of the fever at sea.

The medical commission appointed to investigate the disease prevailing on the Mississippi river below New Orleans, pronounce it malarial fever, not the yellow kind. The disease at Key West, also reported to be yellow fever, is pronounced to be only the dengue.

The celebration in honor of "the continued good health of Memphis" took place in that city yesterday, and attracted many visitors from other places. The streets were gaily decorated with flags, transparencies were displayed at nearly every crossing, and two large arches were erected, one composed entirely of cotton bales. There was a procession, representing the various trades and industries, which was estimated to be three miles in length, and was headed by the *Academy of Music*, bore the inscription "Solid South—Solid for cotton, corn, trade and manufactures." Among the participants in the jubilee were the governors of Kentucky and Tennessee and the governor-elect of Arkansas.

SOUTHERN WAR CLAIMS.

The Constitutional Bar.

Neither the United States nor any state shall assume to pay any debt or obligation incurred in case of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or claim for the loss or emancipation of any slaves, but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal or void.—*Constitution of the United States, Article 1, Sec. 4.*

Army Reunion.

The fourth annual reunion of the Army of West Virginia was held yesterday in Parkersburg. About eight thousand persons were present at the festivities, including Generals Crook, Cox, Devoe and Kennedy, and Governor Pierpont. At 4 o'clock a salute of 38 guns was fired, in the afternoon George B. Caldwell delivered an address of welcome to the wigwag to which General Kennedy responded, and at night officers were elected and Governor Pierpont made an address.

State Revenue Commission.

The state revenue commission received a protest yesterday against the present law which imposes a 5 per cent. tax upon all the premiums paid for life insurance. A man offered for a commission of one million dollars, and the state's revenue \$500,000 yearly. Addresses were made by Gen. Wm. Lilly, of Carbon, T. Charlton Henry, Col. A. London Snowden, Henry C. Townsend and Samuel C. Huey. The commission adjourned to meet in Pittsburgh on the 19th prox.

PERSONAL.

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LET US HAVE PEACE.

And Observe the Amenities of Good Neighbors.

New Era.

The amenities of politics, we are pleased to note, is a growing feature of the present campaign. The *Wilmington News* (Rep.) says that "one of the pleasing features of the Democratic parade, on Saturday evening, was the fact that as each club passed the headquarters of the Young Men's Republican club it was heartily cheered by a delegation of the latter club that stood on the sidewalk. This shows that while men may differ in political matters it is not necessary that the common courtesies of life should be forgotten." And our respected Democratic fellow-citizen, Newton Lightner, esq., proposed to his family to join his Republican neighbors in illuminating for the procession on Friday evening, which was a most noble and becoming way." A reporter, evidently unable to comprehend such courtesy from a political opponent, having stated that Mr. Lightner "thought it was the Democrats who were passing his residence," and illuminated by mistake, introduced R. B. Risk, esq., of Lancaster, who in a spirited address of one hour and twenty-five minutes duration reviewed the fraud of 1876; delineated minutely the very small expense of government under Democratic administration in contrast with the enormous extravagance under Republican rule; reviewed the absurdity of the Democrats ever paying rebel claims; condemned the sectionalism and tendencies to centralization of Republicanism, and somewhat humorously referred to the assumption of Republicans that they have all the morality and intelligence of American citizenship by reviewing the local contest of "hogs" and "bills" and the men they have elected to local offices in this country, and also by referring to the action of our legislative body for the last two or three years, and the prompt alacrity with which Republican power pardoned confessed criminals. The speaker reviewed briefly the career of Garfield from his boyhood to his legislative manhood, when he took every bribe offered him, and finally reached the acme of political infamy in aiding the Louisiana returning board and corrupt visiting statesmen to steal the presidency. In eloquent terms the speaker reviewed the services rendered our country by Gen. Hancock, how the brave soldier without fear or reproach ended the strife of disunion at Gettysburg, and how he would now, as a civil commander, abate the discordant elements of our politics, and unite us as a free, happy and great people.

The speaker was loudly applauded, and at the conclusion the thanks of the club were tendered him.

The Republican meeting and procession at Christiana, last evening, turned out to be a rather small affair. The large delegation from Hart, consisting of two voters and a few boys, the Sadsbury club did not number more than twenty, and the entire assembly, including two bands of music, did not number three hundred. William McGowan presided. J. Whitson, esq., of Lancaster, reviewed the "Cassus prius," including the canal boat and mules, and was followed by Ellwood Griest, of the *Inquirer*, who seemed to be trying to make his innocent hearers believe that Wade Hampton was the Democratic candidate for president. He took occasion to denounce John W. Forney, and said Forney's life of Hancock was a "drunken book," and that he (Griest) had never decried the Sabbath so basely as he did when he read the book on Sunday. Marston Bristol followed with a calm and moderate speech, but wound it up with a grand fusillade against Hancock, reminding one of the effort made by Calhoun to place a stigma on the brow of Jackson, the hero of New Orleans. The Buckeye Blacksmith followed with a characteristic speech, which, like those that preceded, failed to elicit any enthusiasm, except when he denounced the Democrats as "damnable rebels," which seemed to please the boys who staid at home while Hancock was fighting for the Union.

"Boarding School" Troubles.

Yesterday word was sent to Mr. Yecker by Manager Mishler to cancel the date of Minnie Palmer's "Boarding School" party. It appears that while the troupe at Philadelphia last week there was some trouble between Miss Palmer, her mother, who travels with the troupe, and William J. Scanlan, the leading man. It was hoped that the affair would be amicably settled but such was not the case, and Manager Mishler has canceled his dates with them. The troupe is billed for Reading to-night where they may appear on their own account. It is not known for certain whether they will be here to-morrow night, but if they do they will not play under Mishler's management.

Pardons Refused.

The board of pardons in session in Harrisburg yesterday refused to interfere in the case of John Eichtemacht, convicted of burglary and sentenced by the Lancaster county court to pay a fine of \$100 and undergo an imprisonment of five years in the county prison. The board refused to pardon Eichtemacht, Henry Schertz, Fred, Neal Keesey, Geo. Fisher, Hallem Jackson, Matthew Johnson, Jacob Read and Franklin P. Hogenogter, Columbia fishermen; violating the fish laws, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$2 each and six months' imprisonment.

A Peculiar Corn Tassel.

Mr. I. H. Kaufman, of Mountville, has laid upon our table a tassel of corn, containing about thirty small ears in a greater or less state of development. Not less than twenty of the ears contain well-formed grains of yellow corn. It is not unusual to see a few grains of corn growing upon the top of a tassel but it is quite rare to see the entire tassel covered with corn, as in this case.

That Rumored Murder.

Lewis A. Reidenbaugh, about whom an unpleasant rumor is in circulation, connecting his name with murder committed in Ohio, came to town last evening to prove to his friends and the gossippers that he had not been murdered, nor had he murdered anybody else. It is not known who originated the story, but it is a very serious one to the young man's friends to know that there is nothing in it; as of course they had never any reason to believe there was.

The Duke Street Bridge.

Both footwalks on the Duke street railroad bridge are in bad condition, and have holes in them that make them dangerous. The pavement approach on the east side is unsafe. It is nobody's duty to look after these things, or do they propose to wait for some one to break a leg or stir them up to the necessary action in the premises?

Assault and Battery.

John Williams had a hearing before Alderman Hart last evening in answer to a complaint of assault and battery laid against him by John Corcoran. The case being made out against Williams the alderman held him to bail for trial at quarter sessions.

Caught in Mill Machinery.

Amelia Long, residing on East King street, was caught in the slatting at the Allamande mill last evening at 6 o'clock. Her clothing was torn off, but she was not injured.

Of Course.

Adapted from New Era, Sept. 17.

Of course, now that the latest returns from the South are in, and the majority is Democratic by about the same majority it gave the Whigs in 1840, our neighbor will admit the logical inference of his own argument that this "surprise," coming on the echoes of his own party's cannon, will "direct the subsequent events in the behalf of the Democratic party, create a panic in the" Republican "ranks, and sweep the country for" Hancock!

Gen. Hancock's Pledge to Enforce the Forceful Article.

The amendments to the constitution of the United States embodying the results of the war for the Union are inviolable. If called to the presidency I should deem it my duty to resist with all my power any attempt to impair or evade the full force and effect of the constitution, which in every article, section and amendment is the supreme law of the land.—*Gen. Hancock's Letter of Acceptance.*

Now that BELLE MACKENZIE is married 114,389 young men will have to transfer their affections to Mary Anderson.

FANNY DAVENPORT was born in London, but she is "American in her feelings."

CONKLING's New York speech of about 20,000 words was telegraphed as a special dispatch to the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*.

MISS SPICER, who lately married Mr. Miles of Her Majesty's First Life Guards, is clearly not a superstitious young lady. She had 13 bridesmaids.

JOHN BRIGHT is said to be now in better health than for several years past. He has been very regular in his attendance at the House of Commons, sitting late and often taking part in the debate.

The wife of BERNARD BELL, defaulting postmaster at Martin, Mississippi, has been appointed to take charge of the office in his place. Bell is in jail at Natchez.

MISS FLORENCE TILTON, daughter of Theodore, was married yesterday at London to Mr. Pelton, a young New Orleans physician, who first met her there about a year ago.

To-day is the anniversary of the capture of Major ANDER, the British spy, by three Revolutionary patriots, and will be appropriately observed at Tarrytown, N. Y. Mr. Samuel J. Tilden is expected to preside at the celebration.

General EWING, of Ohio, is interdicted from business and politics, having been warned by his physician to Santa Monica, Cal., where it is hoped the sea air may serve to relieve him from an attack of malarial fever, with which he is suffering.

The cruise of Mr. GLADSTONE, his family and friends, in the Granitely Castle, cost a very large sum of money, the whole of which was defrayed by Mr. Donald Currie and his partner, Mr. Currie usually contents himself with a much smaller vessel when he takes a yachting trip; but on the recent one—in addition to the Granitely Castle herself—there was frequently a tug or tender in attendance to convey the telegrams and despatches to and from the shore.

MISS NELLIE CHASE, the daughter of an